## Business Notices.

GENIN'S SUMMER HATS. GENIN'S SUMMER HATS.

GENIN'S SUMMER HATS.

The time of the light superh, beautifully centilated, original and eminently becoming, stands the GENIN DRESS HAT of the season—a magnificently dove-colored Beaver Cassimere, of exquisite propertiens, faultless in style, perfect in all its details, and, as a specimen of workmanship and finish, worthy of a place in any exposition of the useful and ornamental arts, at home or abroad. Especial attention is directed to this fabric, because it presents an anomaly in the branch of manufacture to which it belongs, viz: a perfect combination of all the essential requisites known to the trade, either of which is boautiful, separated from the fellows, but which, when thus gracefully united, form the beautiful of a classic and aristocratic dress Hat. The

Hat. The SOFT HAT DEPARTMENT
embraces not only the ordinary styles of the day, but upward of
twenty new ones, designed and manufactured for the present
exason. Prominent among them is the graceful
so intermediate link between the silk and ordinary soft Hat,
possessing all the elasticity of the one and the delightful softness of the other, being entirely free of the defects of either, and
comprising such a veriety of shapes, shades, qualities, sizes and
orices, that no head of taste cas possibly he unsuited. Business
men, will find in the immense saysyment just the article they
desire. The
STRAW HAT DEPARTMENT

desire. The STRAW HAT DEPARTMENT is replete with fabrics from all parts of the world. The most prominent, however, is the new ITALIAN STRAW HAT. Introduced this day: the most graceful, as it is the most becoming and truly beautiful Sunner Straw Hat ever issued. Here also will be found. Panamas, Leghorns, India, China and French Itats, as well as an extensive assortment of home manufactured at ticles. The

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CAP DEPARTMENT is formished with every variety of traveling, sporting and fanc Cops, Boys' dress and school Caps, &c. GENIN, No. 14 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

WARNOCK & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 519 Breadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. An immense assortment of Gentlemen's Summer Hars.

Many a chapeau and several heads were smashed in the late desperate "Waterloo" in the Park, but none of Axox's HAYS; not that their possessors are invisible or boar a charmed life, but their graceful form, attistic finish and becoming set impart such a noble and gentlemanly air to the wearer, that meone dreams of striking him. KNOX's SCHMER HAYS, of every variety, are sold at the corner of Broadway and Fulton st.

Oak Hall, Nos. 84	007100	-	Fulton-st.
Summer Pants	50		
Summer Coats	75		4 50 5 00
Linen and Alpaca Ragians	1.00	to	4 00
White Duck Conts	2 50	to	5 00
Alpaca Coats	1 50	+-	440.00

OLD STAND, cor. John and Nassau-sts .- GREAT REDUCTION IN SPRING CLOTHING —N. R. COLLINS & CO. STE.
closing out their large stock at very low prices. Also, their
SUMMER SUITS of various kinds are on sale, and will be sold at
the very lowest prices. Regians, Frock Coats, Pants, Vests,
&c. Call and see them.
N. R. COLLINS & Co., cor John and Nassan-sts.

TO THE RETAIL HATTERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—On Monday, June 29, we will commence to close oil the baance of our this season's manufactured Stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Syraw Harts, embracing our usual assortment, with many new and desirable styles, at prices te suit the litteness of the scason. A. Leland & Co., No. 120 Broadway. RICH PAPER HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL

TRADE.—All new styles, of recent importation. Work done is the most artistic manner by THOMAS FAVE & Co., No. 257 Broadway.

A CONJUGATION.

I MUST READ IT.
YOU MUST READ IT.
HE MUST READ IT.
WE MUST READ IT.
WE MUST READ IT.
THEY MUST READ IT.
THEY MUST READ IT.
THEY MUST, SHALL, WILL, SHOULD, COULD AND
WOULD READ IT.
The New and Startling Romance of
MARK MANTON;
OR.

MARK PASSON

THE MURDERED WIFE,

Commenced in the
SENDAY GOURIER OF TO-MORROW,
June 23.

For sale everywhere. Price only Three Cents.

Published by
JAMES L. SMITH & Co.,
Published by
No. 15 Spruce-st.

GREAT SALE OF TWELVE SHILLING GAITERS!
THE STOCK RAFIDLY DIMINISHING!
The Cheapest Articles Ever Manufactured!!!
LADIES,
you will find very neat, durable, fashionably-made and really
excellent Gaiter Boots at the new Establishment of
CANTRELL.

No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts., where he is
eiling at the unprecedenteely
Low Prick
of Twelve Shillings per pair. It is decidedly and emphatically
the cheapest article of coatume sold in the city. Alike appropriate for a Broadway promende and a ramble in the green
fields, its popularity is not to be wondered at, and the sales this
season have siready been enormous.

Do NOT LEAVE THE GITY
without procuring a supply for the Summer months.

DO NOT LEAVE THE CITY
without procuring a supply for the Summer months.
BOOTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
Equally cheap, made of the finest materials and in the best materials can be supervision of M. C. T. KIMBALL, can as well as all kinds of feet covering for Children, be procured at CANTRELL'S.

For Cheap Articles,

Good Articles,

Durable Articles,

Fashionable Articles, and

Articles unequaled in style and finish, go to CANTRELL'S.

SUMMER SHOES .- The Shoes manufactured by WATKINS No. 114 Fulton-st., are light, handsome and durable free economy teaches that the BEST is always the cheapest Those who want REALLY GOOD Shoes should buy at WATKING'S. Water-proof FISHING BOOTS.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Silver-plated Casters, six cut bottles, \$4.75; silver-plated
Molasses Pitchers, \$2; silver-plated Caste Baskets, \$5.50;
silver-plated Tea Skys, 6 pieces, \$20. Also, a large assortment
of Table Cutlery.

W. J. F. Dallery & Co.
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

REMOVAL. - MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office of No. 24 Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 25 Veseyst, Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Eisstle Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. Private application rooms for Ladies. A competent female in attendance.

GILBERT'S, CHICKERING'S and WATERS' PIANOS and Mallourons at reduced price, at the WATERS Flanc and Massic Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second hand Plancs from \$30 to \$150. Millourons from \$35 to \$200. For fale on monthly payments; for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Plancs tuned and repaired.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.-In all that the name imports, compact and complete, containing articles of the very best quality and elegant finish. For sale by J. & S. Saux Bers, Store only at No. 7 Astor House,

FINE POCKET CUTLERY .- The subscribers offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the city. J. & S. Saus-negs, Store only at No. 7 Astor House. EXCITING TIMES!

Great rush to secure one of the most
BEAUTIPUL AND CHEAPEST
CARPETS ever offered in New-York, at
HIBAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.

No family who prize health or comfort can af-ford to do without one of GROVER & BAKER'S new SEWING MACHINES, made expressly for FAMILY USE. We advise all to call and examine them at No. 490 Broadway, before purchasing any of the inferior Machines in the market. THE PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS.

Just the thing for the present "heated term." It will keep Ice all day in the hottest climate. Als , a complete assortment of SILVER-PLATER WARE: Silver-Plated Cake Baskets, #5 50; Silver-Plated Tes Sets, 6 pieces, #29; Silver-Plated Castors, 6 cut bottles, #4 75. Nos. 631 and 653 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS .- Strangers will save FANCI GOODS AND TOYS.—Strangers will save by going directly to Rouses's extensive Bazaar of FANCI Goods and Toys, No. 499 Broadway, as a greater collection and variety will be found there than elsewhere. Jet and Gold Bracelets, and Brooches, beautiful Fear and Ivery Fans and Card cares, Ladies' Workboxes, Ladies and Gontlemen's Dressing cases, ac. Also, Bolls, Games, and Toys of every wairty Children's Carriages and Gigs. All imported and sold at the lowest prices by H. S. Rouses, No. 499 Broadway.

CURTAINS-LACE AND MUCTION,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM \$3 TO \$20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES. We have the largest assortment in New-York, embracing the best styles from the leading manufacturers in this country. Also, French and English CHANDELINES, in great variety. Buyers will consult their own interests by purchasing of us, as our prices are all of 20 per cent below the current rates. W. J. F. Dalley & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Brendway.

WINDOW SHADES.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

Kelty & Ferguson, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Readest., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing Window Shades, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully Thirty Per Cent Less than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, Gilt Consecs, Brocatelle Delaines, Damasks, Laca and Muslim Curtains. &c.

SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS, for preserving all kinds of Fruit and Vegetables, without sugar or any other preservative property, are the only reliable and safe Cens in use. All orders, by post or otherwise, forwarded to any part of the city free of expense. Wellis & Paovost, Sole Proprietors, No. 215 Front at., near Beckman.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.-Sallow

PAPER HANGINGS at Wholesale, of our own enanufactore and importation, of every desirable style, for sub-e-the Trade at the lowest cash prices by Thomas Fave & Co., No. 157 Bjordway.

VESTS and PANTALOONS, in the latest style, made in the best manner and positively to the time required by customers, at a great saving of rent and other expenses. George P. Fox, Tailer, &c., owner of the house, store and lot No. 47 Amity-st., near Broadway employs on his premises superior, perhaps the very best Eurlish French, German and American professed Cutters and experienced Sewing Tailors, viz. instead of grinding the employees down to the lowest cent, goes on, pays them liberally for the best work, thereby dividing a saving to customers and work-passible of about \$5,000 per annum, hitherto paid to a Broadway landlord for possession unsatisfactory uncertain tenure premises to July.

FRENCH, Committee of the latest style in the promises to July. FOURTH OF JULY.-Perfect fitting COATS.

FRENCH CHINA AND EARTHENWARE, DINNER, TEA DESSIFY and BREARFAST SETS in greater variety than at any other establishment in the city; white Toller Sets #1; white Tra Sets, #3; DECORATED TRA SETS, #0. Also an immense assertment of Cut and Pressen Table Glass.

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE
MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, simple
And efficient Gas Machine,

Adapted in all respects to the wants of
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, PUBLIC and PRIVATE SCOORLS,
CHURCHES, COLLEGES, FACTORIES, FOUNDERS,
HOTELS, WATERING PLACES, &c.,
Details will be furnished

towns and variabled alls will be furnished alls will be furnished.

By applying in person or by letter.

To the office of the Company,

Where a machine can be seen.

In operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York. THE COMET'S TAIL

Penetrates unbounded space, and the Magnetic Salve, or

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY,

Penetrates and cures the foulest ulcers.

S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal, near Church-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-In buying such an article as a Sewing Machine, the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S MACHINES always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway, N. Y.

WIGS !- HAIR-DYE! !- WIGS! !- BATCHELOR'S

THE PATENT DOUBLE ICE-PITCHERS .- The greatest luxury of the season. They are fine Britannis Metal, and also richly Silver plated and sold wholesale and retail at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip by Lucius Hart.

Prof. ALEX. C. BARRY'S Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving, Restoring the Hair, Ladies try it.

Sold everywhere.

EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., No. 196 Grocenwich str., have a large stock of the following goods, which they effer at the lowest rates for Cash:
All kinds Posk.
All kinds Mackergl.
All kinds Hams.
All kinds Salmos.
Prime Butter.
Smoked Shoulders.
Smoked Halibut.

## New-Pork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1857.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to men-tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Al-ways mention the name of the Post Office and State.

Be it remembered that on the 26th of June the first serious effort was made by the City Inspector to do something toward cleaning the streets. In a month or so he may be able to show a decent

It seems now to be conceded that the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Police case will not be given until next week.

We do not participate in the sanguine expecta tions of triumph and resulting honors for Robert J. Walker which heralded his appointment as Governor of Kansas. We know that he is able and clever, and that he addressed himself to the arduous task assigned him as though conscious that his last chance for the Presidency depended on his success in it. We know that Stanton had skilfully pioneered the ground-that the two are plausible writers and effective speakers-that they leave no stone unturnedand that the harlequin who travels in their train, doing up the "ground and lofty tumbling" at the close of their platform exercises, is well audience to good nature. Having "spoils" to dispense, with a magnificent vista of railroad grants and all manner of creature comforts opening before them, we did not doubt that they would be able to lure away here and there a weak brother from the Free-State standard, and perhaps to disorganize its supporters in some unimportant locality; but there was always a better chance that he would alienate the Pro-Slavery than conciliate the Free-State men; and such is to-day the more probable result of his labors.

The mere politicians who dabble in this Kansas centroversy fail to comprehend the magnitude of the stake and the earnestness of the contestants. Being themselves neither for Slavery nor Anti-Slavery save as either may promise to pave their way to higher offices and fatter salaries, they gather around a vinously affluent table and, growing rapidly genial and mellow, they easily unite on a form of equivocal words to which they can all heartily subscribe-since any settlement, so that it be a settlement, will suffice and satisfy them. But when it is submitted to those on whom it is intended to operate, it finds them less facile. They criticise it sharply, search out all its dexterous equivocations, and ask, "What means this? and "this? If we assent to it, will that assent bring us "nearer to the end of our exertions? Will it not "rather contribute to the triumph of our adversa-"ries ?" And, if this last question is answered in the affirmative, they cannot be coaxed to swallow the sugared prescription.

There are in Kansas two desperately earnest parties-those who mean to make her a Free State, and those who have by no means abandoned the hope of making her a Slave State. Between these, or on the outskirts of this camp or of that, hover bands of guerrillas who care little for Slavery or No Slavery, but a good deal for office and "spoils." These shout Amen! to whatever may be uttered, so that there be a fair prospect that thrift may follow fawning. Whoever consorts mainly with these is easily led to believe that the whole controversy will be readily and finally adjusted. Hence, each succeeding Territorial Governor of Kansas has swum for a season in a sea of glory, and seen the world at his feet. But, a few months' experience roughly dissipates this fool's paradise, and brings the bard earth back again. So long as he can make each party believe that he is, by no matter how devious a way, working out the end aimed at by that party, he is in clover; but soon arises the inevitable doubt, the hesitation, the drawing off. "The [bogus] laws must be obeyed," says Walker. " Excellent Governor!" responds the slave party. "The taxes levied by the Territorial Legislature "must be paid," is his next oracle. "Good again

on their own heads," proclaims his Excellency. "A Daniel! a second Daniel come to judgment! yell in wild delight the enraptured groggeries. But the Constitution about to be framed must be submitted to a full and fair vote of the whole 'People of Kansas," proceeds the Governor. "What !" exclaim the astonished groggeries, bave we another traitor Governor ! Does he give such a nice pail of milk only to kick it over at last? What a mockery to let us make such " a Constitution as we like, only to submit it to "the Free-State majority and let them tear it all to pieces! No, no, Mr. Governor Walker! your logic limps abominably! If the select coterie inscribed on our registers are enough to make a valid Constitution, they will suffice equally well for its adoption. So we tell you, for your comfort, that we won't submit the instrument to a vote of the whole People. What do ' you propose to do about it?"

We believe Walker has only to act as he has professed in order to become as odious to the Pro-Slavery men of Kansas as Reeder or Geary ever was. If they smother or dissemble their hatred, it will only be because they perceive their own weakness and feel less confident of aid from Missouri or countenance from Washington than they did last year. So long as his fair promises refer to something in the future, while his acts and demonstrations for the present all lean to the side of Slavery, he will be tolerated by the Slave Power; but let him once evince a disposition to act on the principles of equity and fairness he has always professed, and Lecompton will speedily become too hot to

We have at length, in The Leavenworth Times, full report of the trial of Fugit for the murder and scalping of Mr. Hopps last Summer; a trial resulting, as our readers already know, and as was to be expected from any trial in Kansas involving outrages upon Free-State men, in the acquittal of the murderer. The trial took place before Jeffreys Lecompte, which was very appropriate. The begus Sheriff to whom the bogus laws intrust the packing of the Jury, had some difficulty in completing the pannel, as it was very difficult to find persons as to whom it could not be shown that they had formed and expressed an opinion on the merits of the case. One of the jurors, after baving been sworn for two days, was finally turned off the pannel because it was proved by several witnesses that he had declared himself opposed to convicting anybody for outrages committed last Fall, since he himself, if he had met certain persons at that time, should certainly have killed .hem. Mr. Herbertfor such was the name of this model juror-struggled hard to keep himself on the pannel, but the triers rejected bim, and a less talkative man was substituted.

Three days and a half having been consumed in packing the Jury, the District-Attorney, who, being Border-Ruffian official, it is to be presumed was not particularly anxious to convict the prisoner, proceeded to open his case and call his witnesses.

William Freeland saw Fugit about 12 or 1 o'clock on the day Hopps was murdered. He was in conversation at the Leavenworth Hotel, which, as appears from other witnesses, was about three miles from the scene of the murder, and was beasting that he could throw a man higher and make him fall harder than anybody else, and he added with an oath that he could scalp him too. He was armed with one or two revolvers, a knife and a bayonet, all in his belt, and he went off on a horse which this witness thinks was a light-brown mare.

Leopold Meyer saw Fugit about noon the same day in Leavenworth, and heard him tell Mr. Street that he would bet him a hat that he would fetch him a scalp. Fugit had a belt on and a knife in it. Nathan Henderson was at work the afternoon of the murder hauling rails, not on the Lawrence road but near it, about three quarters of a mile on the Leavenworth side of Wallace's tavern. A man turned off the road, came up, and stopped him. He was on a bay horse, had no coat, gray over-shirt, black hat, revolver and bayonet in his flask of a light color hanging at his back. He asked witness " if he was right on the goose ?" Witness said he guessed he was right enough, to which the man answered that, if not, he would right him. He spoke as if in earnest; inquired the way to Wallace's, and went off in that

direction. William Wallace, who keeps a tavern about three miles from Leavenworth, on the road to Lawrence, testified that on the day of the murder the prisoper came to his house on horseback, clothed in a gray shirt and a low-crowned hat, and having in his belt a pistol, looking like a Colt's revelver, a knife and a bayonet. He said he had been to Lecompton, and that the place was burned and women and children killed, and asked the witness if he would let him have his horses to go out and kill white Abolitionists, offering a receipt for them, and to pay for them if not returned. Witness declined to lend his horses, and the prisoner then mounted and "went "off on a lope"-that is, we suppose, started off at a canter-toward Lawrence. Just as he was leaving, some Government wagons came in sight, and without stopping followed along on the same road. In about fifteen minutes one of the drivers came riding back, and said there was a dead man in the read at the bridge, a little beyond. Witness went with him. The body of the man had fallen out of his buggy, and one of his feet catching in the reins had stopped the horse. The man lay in the road dead, apparently just killed, a bullet-hole in his temple and his scalp taken off for the breadth of a hand. The body was taken to Wallace's, and afterward recognized as that of Mr. Hopps. There were bushes on both sides of the road at the place where the body was found, and near by was a stream, of which the channel was five or six feet below the level of the adjoining ground. There was a house in sight, some 250 yards distant. This was between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Rhodes (owner and occupant of the abovementioned house) bad been in Leavenworth that day, and on his way back stopped at Wallace's, and while there a Government train passed. Just before, he distinctly heard the report of a pistol. He was confident from the sound that it was either a pistol or a rifle, and not a shot-gun. The sound was in the direction of the bridge and his house. In fifteen or twenty minutes one of the wagondrivers came riding back, apparently in great alarm, with the report that a man lay dead in the road. The witness went to see, and his description agreed with Wallace's. He placed the scene of the murder as a quarter of a mile from Wallace's.

James L. Rhodes, a son of the last witness, a boy ten years old, was out near the house after The national election is all right, and if the Free-State when the same as white. He was a fraid of the man, and men don't choose to vote in it, the blame reets after passing him ran away to hide. As he ran he without the do about it. Either the Board must reform their choose to vote in it, the blame reets after passing him ran away to hide. As he ran he without the do about it. Either the Board must reform their choose to vote in it, the blame reets after passing him ran away to hide. As he ran he without the do about it. Either the Board must reform their choose to vote in it, the blame reets after passing him ran away to hide. As he ran he without the do about it. Either the Board must reform their choose to vote in it, the blame reets after passing him ran away to hide. As he ran he without the do about it. Either the Board must reform their choose to vote in it, the blame reets after passing him ran away to hide. As he ran he without the do about it. Either the Board must reform their choose to vote in it, the blame reets after passing him ran away to hide. As he ran he without the do about it. Either the Board must reform their choose to vote in it, the blame reets after passing him ran away to hide. As he ran he without the do about it. Either the Board must reform their choose to vote in it, the blame reets after passing him ran away to hide. As he ran he will be approval of the base of the Board must reform their choose to vote in it, the blame reets after passing him ran away to hide. As he ran he will be approval of the base of the Board must reform the base of the Board of Education.

\*\*III.\*\* No circular, address, or even ballots, can be have gone without suspecting such a state of things. Now let us see what the Board of Education.

\*\*III.\*\* No circular, address, or even ballots, can be have gone without suspecting such a state of things.

\*\*III.\*\* No circular, address, or even ballots, can be have gone without suspecting such as \$1.00 and \$1.00 and \$1.00 and \$1.00 and \$1.00 and \$1.00 and \$1.00 an duner picking plums. On the bridge he met a

looked back and again saw the man on horseback stopping behind a buggy with a man in it. Just after be heard a pistol, but as he was then down by the creek behind a tree he could not at that moment see the buggy or the man in it. After he beard the pistol he did not again look back, and soon after be went home and told his sister. He never saw the man on horseback before nor since that he knew of. He did not see any man in court dressed as he was, and did not think he should know him again.

James Tate, who was returning that day from Leavenworth, where he had been with a load of hay, was overtaken by Fugit, mounted on a bay horse and with a pistol in his belt. He demanded of the witness and the man with him " how they were on the goose ?" The answer being, "all right," he said "that was the way to talk it," and that " he was after the men who were not goose men." Fugit stopped at Wallaces's and got off. Witness went on, and about a mile from Mr. Wallace's, and half a mile from the bridge—this witness makes the distance longer than the others-he met a man in a buggy. Prisoner afterward passed him again about two miles beyond Wallace's. Witness was then stopping in the road. Prisoner passed him on a lope" (or canter ?). Witness said, "Hurrah for my goose man !" Prisoner replied, "That's right, by God !" Witness saw nothing in his hand but a little bush, which he did not have when he first saw him. When he saw him this last time his knife was in his boot leg.

H. G. Weybling, who appears to have been a stage driver, was that day, and about the time of the murder, at Walker's Springs, four miles from Leavenworth, on the Lawrence road. He and the passengers had gone to pick plums-only a lady remaining in the back, when a man rode up and spoke to her and rode off. He had on a light hat and blue or gray shirt, and a belt round him with arms, and was mounted on a sorrel or light bay horse. The witness said he knew Fugit when he saw him, but did not know this man. Coming on toward Leavenworth, he saw blood at the bridge, and at Wallace's the body of the man killed. What distance this witness was off when the man rode up to his back, or what opportunity he had to see the man, or how familiar he was with Fugit's looks, did not appear.

It was shown from the testimony of Edward Rawlins and Hartford T. Clark that Fugit, as well as themselves, was a member of Miller's company, then encamped between Leavenworth and Lawrence. Rawlins saw him at the camp there about eight o'clock of the evening of the murder. Clark saw him that day at the Leavenworth Hotel about noon, and at sundown about three-quarters of a mile beyond Miller's camp. He had off a black hat, a gray or blue mixed shirt, pants in his boots, bowie knife in the leg of his right boot, revolver in his belt, powder-horn or flask swung across his shoulder and hanging on his back; the powder-horn nearly or entirely white. At this time he was crossing from the Lawrence to the Lecompton road, about three miles beyond Wallace's. Witness and others joined Fugit, and they went together to Miller's camp. Riley, one of the number, a lieutenant in Miller's company, asked Fugit, "What did you kill that man for?" He did not appear to care much about the question; did not ask anything about the murder; did not even ask who it was, nor where it was. Witness had never seen Fugit since. This witness, being subsequently called for the defense, stated that Fugit replied to Riley that he had not killed anybody.

It was further proved that at the time of his arrest the prisoner hid himself and gave a false

A witness stated that he was present last Winter at his uncle's house near Platte City, Missouri, where he heard a man stating to his uncle that it was he, i. e. the speaker, who killed the man in Kansas and scalped him. This conversation was in another room, and witness, though he heard him, did not see the speaker. He was told at the time that the man was Charley Fugit; but this proof was rejected on the ground that there was no evi-

Such was the case against the prisoner; so strong a case that his counsel set up no defense except some quibbles about the sufficiency of the indietment, which were overruled by the Judge. The case was submitted to the Jury about 7 o'clock Saturday evening, and the next morning (Sunday) they returned a verdict of acquittal, when the Judge ordered the prisoner to be discharged, and he left the city a few moments after on a steamer bound down the river. It is perfectly easy to understand this acquittal. As all the jurors probably, and most of their friends off the Jury, had been engaged in outrages against the Free-State men, not so violent in degree, perhaps, but still equally illegal with the murder of Hopps, they did not dare to give the example of holding anybody, not even such a cool-blooded murderer as Fugit, responsible for anything of the sort. Here is a fair specimen of the boasted justice and impartiality to be expected by the Free-State men of Kansas so long as the administration of the Territory remains in the hands of its present possessors.

The latest Napoleonic usurpation reënacted the farce of a seeming submission to the popular judgment on Sunday last, through the election of a new Legislature. Nobody doubts that it will proclaim itself absolved and indorsed by the result of this election; in view of which, The N. Y. Times says : "The French Empire is now upon its trial before the tri-bunal of the popular will. That the trial will not and cannot be a fair and impartial trial, we need not say. Yet the arrange-ments which have been made for holding it go far toward do-termining us to believe that the verifict will, after all, be essen-tially a fair verdict—that it will reflect the dominant convictions of the country—and that it will confirm the authority of Napo-leon III."

-We dissent from the main proposition above set forth, for the following reasons :

I. The French Press is and, since the reestablish ment of the Empire, uniformly has been, gagged beyond all parallel. Any journal would be promptly crushed which should venture to canvass the acts of Napoleon III. and his Ministers as freely as all journalists were permitted to do those of the restored Bourbons. Louis Napoleon has constituted bimself the unchecked despot of journalism throughout his empire. There are absolutely no rules by which a writer may know whether he is or is not passing the bounds of legality: at any moment and for any imaginable or unimaginable reason, the fatal "warning" may be given. Absolutely nothing can be said publicly to the French Nation that Louis Napoleon does not choose to have said. The journalistic opposition to his rule is therefore feeble and stifled as even he could desire.

II. The right of assembling for political purposes is also crushed out. The Republicans of no Department would be permitted to assemble and

sanction of the Government. The Opposition. therefore, are allowed to support no candidates but such as are acceptable to the Emperor, and to support such candidates as he does tolerate only by

such arguments as he approves. IV. While at least One Million paid functionaries are active canvasers for the Imperial candidates, no canvasing at all in behalf of Opposition candi-

dates is permitted. V. The elections are entirely managed by the Government and its creatures, without participa tion, check or oversight on behalf of the Opposition. Nobody but those in the Bonapartean interest can tell how many votes are really polled in any Department; nobody outside of the ruling clique can say whether the official returns correspond in any degree with the votes actually cast. It would be ridiculous to suppose that they who did not hesitate at conspiracy, rebellion, perjury, usurp-ation and wholesale murder in order to seize absolute power, would scruple at stuffing ballot-boxes or miscounting votes if either were deemed essential to the preservation of that ill-gotten booty. We do not believe that so many votes by millions were cast at either of Napoleon's past appeals to the People as were officially declared to have been polled.

VI. In a time of profound peace, when the French finances are in a woeful state of dilapidation, Napoleon raises the annual conscription from 80,000 to 100,000 per annum, so as te give him a regular force of Half a Million strong. No predecessor ever required such a peace establishment as

VII. The men of letters and of science in France are nearly all in the Opposition; so are nine-tenths of those who have served France with honor in council or on the field. The workmen of the cities are mainly Republicans. The noblesse are Bourbonists; the Parisian shopkeepers in good part Orleanists; the peasantry are mostly controlled by the priests, who are Bonapartists to-day on the lip but Bourbonists at heart. There are in fact no hearty, reliable supporters of Louis Napoleon but in the army and the offices.

Such are some of our grounds for believing not only that the Empire has no hold on the understanding or the heart of France, but that Louis Napoleon must be aware of the fact. He will of course have triumphed in the election—it is a game of "open and shut"-but that will prove nothing. and ought to deceive nobody.

The New-York Express is one of a large class of ournals that make a practice of being "as much opposed to Slavery as anybody," but condemning the violent proceedings and distribes of the Abolitionists, because they tend to postpone if not prevent the triumph of Emancipation. Yet that same Express is incessantly poisoning the public mind by paragraphs like this:

"HAVTI AND THE HAVTIANS.—Another Utopia of negretreedom presents a feature, if possible, worse than Jamaica The Haytians, though living under one of the harshest and most despotic of governments, nevertheless love so well the theory of Freedom, we see, that they are about to subject sugar made by slave labor to a duty four times as large as that made by free

by size into the second second

gence.

"Heyti and Jamaica ought to satisfy the Abolitionists of this country, who would, if they had their way, reduce fifteen States of our Union to the same deplorable condition, and anni hilate their exports, and thus raise the price of everything—as ugar is raised—in the absence of enough tropical laborers to produce it." Seventy years ago, Hayti exported sugar and

perhaps one or two other tropical staples, and imported nearly all that her people ate, drank, or wore. Now she produces what ministers to her own wants rather than what will sell abroad. We do not consider this change a deplorable one. It is quite probable that the Blacks of Hayti, and

perhaps those of Jamaica also, perform less labor the aggregate than their fathers did under the lash of the slave-driver. But who does not know many white persons who would do more work if they had good owners? And suppose they choose to take things easy, who has any right to complain? Are they begging food of us? What have they freedom?

It is not true that it was the emancipation of the Havtian Slaves that caused "horrors that made the world shiver." It was the attempt to reënslave them after they had been legally set free that produced those "horrors." The falsehood on this point has been often reiterated, but it is an untruth

If paying the laborer who is now compelled to work incessantly for a master, receiving but a peck of corn and three pounds of bacon per week for his service, is calculated to "raise the price of everything," why then the price of "everything" ought to be raised, and paid without grumbling. But we believe Sugar would be cheaper within five years if Slavery were instantly and universally abolished But if paying the sugar-grower would make sugar dearer, let it be dearer and welcome!

Mr. L. Hazeltine, the Principal of the Female

Normal School in this city, honors us with a letter which we insert in another column just as it was written. In this letter Mr. Hazeltine undertakes to correct certain statements in yesterday's TRIBUNE which are not to his taste. His corrections are so many errors; our report we believe to bave been correct in every important particular. It is not, therefore, to set ourselves right with Mr. Hazeltine that we give place to his disquisition; but simply to call the attention of the public to the sort of teachers with which the Board of Education deem proper to supply the city. Here is a man who holds the position of Principal of this Female Normal School, and also of Principal of the Male Department in Ward School No. 13, in the Seventeenth Ward, and to whom we pay a salary in both capacities, and who yet is incapable of writing the English language correctly. And his specimen of bad grammar, wrong spelling, stupid punctuation, and wretched construction, is not, be it observed, an accident, in a confidential and hasty letter from Mr. Hazeltine to some intimate friend, but adorns a reclamation addressed to a public journal, and written, no doubt, with all the learning and all the ability which its author could bring to bear. We must say that this letter is calculated to bring our whole educational system into suspicion and discredit. We pay this year more than half a million of dollars for teachers' salaries; and is this the sort of thing we get in return? Are the teachers of the city, as a body, such dreary ignoramuses as Mr. Hazeltine? Is he a fair specimen? or is he not above the average? How else happens it that he is selected not merely to instruct children, but to form other teachers ? Some gratitude is due to the impudent Hazel-

stem, and dismiss all teachers who cannot read and write English, or the public will begin to consider he propriety of dismissing the Board.

There has been hard swearing somewhere. Bither the Mayor, Capt. Bennett and their allies have done injury to the truth, or else Coroner Perry must bear the blame of falsehood, if not of perjury. One of these parties must be held guilty-which of them we leave to the judgment of the public. In justice to Mr. Perry, however, we must state that he has never been known to plead the statute of limitations to avoid a criminal prosecution; neither has be forged letters and invoices, and cheated and robbed his too confiding partner. On the other hand, in justice to Mr. Wood, we must say that, though he has been accused of these things, and in fact convicted of them in a suit for damages, Messrs, Goodhue & Co., Decoppet & Co., George Douglas, Jacob Little, Watts Sherman, George Newbold, Israel Corse, Royal Phelps, and various other great merchante and bankers, not long since gave him a clean bill of health, begging Mr. Wood to "rest assured, dear Sir, that "in the appreciation and gratitude which a gener-"ous and intelligent community always cherish for "a faithful public officer, you will find a certain guaranty of your triumphant reelection." With such men to sustain Mr. Wood, will anybody believe that these charges of forgery and swindling have any foundation? Never! Would Fletcher Harper, Moses Taylor, Matthew Morgan, E. M. Young "and eighty-three others" give their indorsement to one who had really defrauded his partner, and did not dare to stand trial on an indictment for so doing ! Impossible! Mr. Wood is safe with the "appreciation and gratitude" of such men as these. The ignorant mass may believe what they choose of him; but, just as Judge Russell stands ready to deliver him from all inconveniences of a judicial nature, so these respectable citizens will no doubt hasten anew to interpose their names to defend him against any slanders which may be set on foot either in private conversation or the public journals. When may we look for their grateful and appreciative reply to Corener

## THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 26, 1857. Mesers. Schell, McClay, Ward, Clarke and others are here arranging the appointments in the Custom-House for the 1st of July. Few changes are contemplaced.

The heaviest payments ever received will be made next week by the withdrawal of merchandise from bond.

Gov. Cumming and Gen. Smith are conferring with Gen. Scott and the Secretary of War regarding the Utah expedition. Gen. Smith may command it.

The President is investigating the California Mail bids, and will supervise the allotment of the contract. Reverdy Johnson has been retained to argue the case for the Northern Express and Railroad Companies bidding for the St. Louis route. The Texas route bidders contend for an instant de-

E. K. Collins is here petitioning for \$125,000 back pay witheld by Postmaster-General Campbell. Com. Vanderbilt is here claiming the Bremen and Havre service pay, and postages collected for

The Postmaster-General is negotiating for a site for the New-York Post-Office.

To the Associated Press.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINOTON, Friday, June 26, 1857.

The Interior Department has received information that the Superintendents of the several branches of the Pacific Wagon Road are prosecuting the work with energy and will burry its completion. The subject of the Overland California Mail was again considered by the Cabinet to-day. The points in the route having been determined, it now lies with the Postmaster-General to make the contract.

The President will leave for Bedford Springs about the middle of July; on his return he will remove to his Summer residence, the Soldier's Home, four miles from Washington.

Mr. Wm. R. Harley has been appointed Indian Agent for New-Mexico.

FROM ALBANY. ALBANY, Friday, June 26, 1857.

There is very little probability that the decision of the Judges of the Court of Appeals will be given on the Police bill to-morrow, as the Judges have not yet compared their opinions. The term closes on Friday of next week.

Mr. E. Peshine Smith of Rochester has been appointed Reporter to the Court of Appeals.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF

GEORGIA. Augusta, Ga., Thursday, June 25, 1857. The Gorgia Democratic State Convention met at Milledgeville on Wednesday. Resolutions were passed

dence in Mr. Buchanan, and condemning Gov. Walker's policy in Kansas. The resolution in relation to Gov. Walker reads as

in favor of the Cincinnati platform; expressing confi-

The resolution in relation to Gov. Walker in prescribing the terms on which Congress should admit Kansas into the Usies, and in attempting to dictate to the peopless to the submission of their Constitution for ratification, and as to what class of periods constitutes a presumptions interference in matters over which he has no legitimate control and that the same address, in expressing the official opinion that Kansas will become a Free Stare, and in presenting arguments to support that also of the control of th After twenty unsuccessful ballotings for Governor,

the name of Mr. Gardiner was withdrawn. On the last ballot taken Mr. Lumpkin received 179 rotes, and Mr. Lamar 174. This result created great excitement, and a Committee of Conference was ap-

Mr. Stephens was nominated for Congress,

DEATH OF THE HON. ZENO SCUDDER. Boston, Friday, June 26, 1867. The Hon. Zeno Seudder, formerly a member of Congress, died this morning at his residence at Bara-

THE MAYORALTY OF MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, June 26, 1857.

Mr. Baugh, American, has been elected Mayor of this city by 288 majority.

THE OHIO RIVER. THE OHIO RIVER.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 26, 1857.

The river is falling, and the water in the channel is 8 feet 3 inches deep, and 5 or 6 feet deep on the falls.

Oswr.go., June 26-6 p. m.-Flour is steady, with senot demand for the interior and Eastern trade; sales of 4.50 bibs. 46 175 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Ylagonata, and at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for extra Canadian, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Wheen at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of Covego. Wheat is dull; also of 3,000 but, at but Racine at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for extra Covego. Wheat is dull; also but, at but Racine at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for extra Covego. Wheat is dull; also but, at but Racine at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for a shade firmer, awing to the 75 250c. Canal Fracture are a shade firmer, awing to the scarcity of boats. Lary Imports: 24,600 but, Wheat, 15,000 but, Corn. Canal Exports: 1,000 bibs. Flour, 13,000 bush.